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much.

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Aloha.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER ABERNATHY: Thank you very much, Mr. McLaughlin, for traveling so far and for sharing your concerns and your insights with us.

And now I'd like to introduce Mr. Tweedle, who's with Bonneville.

MR. TWEEDLE: Thank you, Commissioners and members of the public.

I'm a Senior VP with Bonneville, and part of my responsibilities is to oversee our three FM stations in San Francisco.

Bonneville has a longstanding company-wide commitment to serving the communities in which we operate. Our three local stations, KOIT, KDFC, and KZBR, are 100 percent locally programmed. In addition, all programming decisions are made locally and all on-air personalities are local residents.

We also pay close attention to local issues. Last year our three stations combined spent more than \$290,000 researching the concerns and needs

1 and wants of Bay Area residents. 2 We're a moderately sized company, at best. 3 Yet, last year our stations aired more than, companywide, 215,000 minutes of public affairs programming, PSAs, and other community service projects worth \$50 6 million dollars, all of it tailored to the local needs 7 of the community. 8 Add to that another \$1.2 million dollars 9 in employee volunteer hours, and it's evidence that 10 Bonneville's actions back up its stated corporate 11 philosophy. 12 We do it with enthusiasm since we are part 13 of those communities. We want to invest in them 14 because that's where we work and our families live. 15 And reflecting yet another significant corporate commitment to serving our 16 communities, 17 Bonneville provides each of our full-time employees 40 18 paid hours a year to go out and work with local 19 community groups. 20 (Applause.) 21 MR. TWEEDLE: In the San Francisco area, 22 KDFC is the only one of the remaining only 30

commercial classical stations left in America that actually has grown both in listeners and revenue over the last few years.

(Applause.)

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MR. TWEEDLE: Our other four nets include KOIT, a light rock station, and KZBR, which last year became a country station. Significantly over the past five years, each station has won the National Association of Broadcasters Crystal Award for excellence in community service.

Last year KOIT and KDFC also received the NAB Marconi Awards for adult contemporary station of the year and classical music stations of the year, respectively.

We produce and air three local public affairs programs each week, "Positive Parenting," which is a weekly programming addressing family and parenting issues.

"Today's World" is a program in which our news director interviews experts on timely Bay Area issues, and incidentally, we excerpt part of that program and run it each day at noon Monday through

Friday on KOIT, which is that station's highest-rated time period, and frequently that station is actually one of the top-rated stations in San Francisco.

And the "Commonwealth Club" is a local public affairs forum that features nationally known speakers on a wide variety of topics.

Our three stations also broadcast more than four hours a week, and they're all music stations of locally produced news. We broadcast many public service announcements since they are a key element of localism and, frankly, a lot of the organizations couldn't survive, let alone prosper, without that media support.

The total value of the air time we contributed in 2003 to the Bay area was more than \$15,700,000 dollars. Last year alone, KOIT helped 22 different nonprofit organizations, including Volunteer Match. We helped this organization pair one million volunteers with nonprofit activities.

This type of outreach to the broad community is something that local broadcasting is uniquely positioned and qualified to deliver. Our

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stations provide enormous efforts to helping community groups.

What may be unique, however, is that we

What may be unique, however, is that we also have created public service announcement workshops in which we teach local nonprofit organizations how to market themselves to the media.

As the primary source of classical music programming in San Francisco, KDFC actively supports music education, last year airing 78 hours of music education programs, and its annual Charity Sampler CD this year will top \$100,000 dollars in donations to childrens' program in Bay Area homeless shelters.

With more than 20 percent of the Bay Area population being Asian, KOIT this past May aired a month long campaign honoring Asian Heritage Month. Reflecting the diversity of the Bay Area, KOIT.com can be read in Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Russian, and Italian.

Commissioners, we succeed in the Bay area and as a broadcasting company because our listeners know that we are truly part of their community. It's the only way I know how to operate a radio station.

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Localism is alive and well, at least with Bonneville. 1 Thank you very much. 2 3 (Applause.) COMMISSIONER ABERNATHY: Thank you very 4 much, Mr. Tweedle, and you've given us some very good 5 insights in some of the things that you do that could 6 be done by some of the other broadcast licensees. 7 So at this point I'd like to offer 8 Commissioner Copps an opportunity to ask questions. 9 And just so you know, I know we're running 10 11 late. I think all of the Commissioners are committed to staying and making sure that you get at least the 12 two hours of open mic time that's in the agenda, and 13 more if necessary. So I just wanted to make sure that 14 15 was clear. Commissioner Copps. 16 COMMISSIONER COPPS: I'll just ask one 17 question because I think the most valuable part of 18 this dialogue is going to be the public microphone 19 20 part. But, several of you mentioned digital 21 television, and we are engaged in a transition to a 22

digital TV, and one of the things that DTV will bring
with it, of course, is the ability of stations to
multi-cast so that the station that has one channel
may have six program streams, and somebody who owns
two stations that command these is going to have the
ability to broadcast maybe 12 different program
streams.

It obviously has huge effects on
competition and power in communities and everything

competition and power in communities and everything else, but I'm thinking in terms of the localism and the diversity.

You know, if this is done right, this transition, it has a wonderful opportunity to enhance localism and to enhance diversity, but I guess there's already 217 stations in the United States that are multi-casting.

My question is: is there anybody on this panel, on this side who has already testified who thinks that we can get there and develop that localism and diversity and potential DTV without a strong set of explicit public interest responsibilities . . . rather than just letting the magic of the marketplace

or voluntary action resolve this?

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MR. HESTON: For our success as broadcasters, we've said it up here. Localism is what sells tickets, and the reasons we have KSBW-DT and the reason that we have this programming on tonight and are looking at other opportunities that we for programming on those side channels, not the HD programming that we need to move forward for people to buy digital television, it absolutely is an opportunity.

But to have it regulated, what you've heard up here is the most successful operators do this because that's what comes back to you. If you do the right thing and if you do it well --

COMMISSIONER COPPS: Well, I didn't hear that in Professor Kaplan's comments for example.

DEAN SALZMAN: I can't speak for Marty, but I can speak for myself. Unless you do something about it, if you leave it up to the marketplace and leave it up to the people who own this, you see what happens. Nothing is going to change.

(Applause.)

I have lived through all 1 DEAN SALZMAN: kinds of different technology. When I started in 2 broadcasting, we shot black and white and converted it 3 from negative to positive on the air. That's how old 4 I am. 5 But the point is that it doesn't matter 6 what the technology is. The people who own the media 7 will continue to do whatever they want to do to make 8 the most profit, and unless you do something about it, 9 it won't change. 10 11 (Applause.) MR. HESTON: But ultimately the people 12 decide what they want to watch and what they want to 13 14 see. 15 AUDIENCE MEMBERS: No. And the best operators - the 16 MR. HESTON: best operators, the best operators doing the best job 17 will, indeed, attract that audience and serve that 18 audience to the best of their ability. 19 COMMISSIONER COPPS: Well, I think you've 20 got a little bit of skepticism out here. 21 22 (Laughter.)

think the figures in Marty Kaplan's statement are really alarming and they're damning. You know, we talk a lot of times about how things have improved, and we look back in the 1950s, for example, as self-satisfied and fat and flabby.

I remember growing up and I guess the first presidential campaign I watched on television — that's how old I am — was Dwight Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson. Nobody has ever equated that, I guess, with the Lincoln-Douglas debates, but even then in 1952 — maybe it was '56 or both of them — I remember every week on television you would have each candidate standing up for half an hour and doing a speech.

(Applause.)

preempted. It was certainly commercial-free, and usually there was an issue that was specifically discussed, and now we're told, well, we have all of these new outlets. So we have so much more diversity, but I don't think the campaign coverage is any better. I think it's probably worse.

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1	And Marty's
2	(Applause.)
3	COMMISSIONER COPPS: Marty's comments show
4	that. The Grade the News Project is Stanford, and its
5	greatest grade gave most of the Bay Area's TV stations
6	C's and D's for their news coverage.
7	We've got to find a way out of this.
8	We're in a country here in the middle of a war, in a
9	health care crisis, in an education crisis, and all
10	kinds of crises, and we're reading about who's ahead
11	in the polls and what's the latest candidate's
12	advertisement say. What has the journalism come to
L3	and what's the media come to?
14	(Applause.)
L5	COMMISSIONER ABERNATHY: Okay. We'll now
16	move on to Commissioner Adelstein if you have any
17	questions.
18	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: Well, it just
19	seems like a fruitful debate we're having here. I
20	wanted to continue this out a little bit.
21	I mean, the statement from Professor
22	Kaplan that Dean Salzman read to us is just really,

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it's

just

It's. . .

really damning. I mean, it's alarming. 1 it's . . every time I heard it, and I've heard it 2 before, it just makes me mad. 3 But I wonder is there any rebuttal to it. 4 5 I mean, we've had this study out here for years, and the National Association of Broadcasters I see is 6 here. If it's wrong, then they ought to let us know, 7 8 and if it's not wrong, they ought to do something about it because --9 (Applause.) 10 ADELSTEIN: COMMISSIONER 11 outrageous. 12 I mean, those statistics are 13 Now, we do have here, you know, in outrageous. 14 fairness, you have Hearst-Argyle here. We have you 15 represented in Mr. Heston, and they won the award. 16 They stood up to the plate, and they said they're 17 going to do five minutes a night. 18 Now, it's pretty pitiful when you have to 19 ask people to do five minutes a night in the 30 days 20 before the election, considering that they're taking 21 in \$1.2 billion in political advertising using the 22

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public airways.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: But you know, as pitiful as that may seem, it's actually a very big deal because others aren't doing it, and those who agreed to do the five minutes, and I challenge broadcasters to do it, are according to the study doing three times as much political campaign coverage as those who didn't even bother to do that.

this year we have a handful of And stations, again. Hearst-Argyle again this year agreed to do that, but most of them aren't agreeing to do I mean, I haven't heard from the vast bulk of broadcasters.

So we say the marketplace drives it, and I'd like to hear a little bit about the success that we have here. I mean, in a sense, first, Hearst-Argyle is doing something right compared to the other broadcasters, but what we apparently have is market failure in economic terms.

I mean, the market is not working because I talked to one news director who said that election

coverage is ratings poison. Now, maybe that's not true, but that is apparently the prevailing attitude among news directors in this country, and it's borne out by these statistics unless somebody can prove them wrong, and nobody has bothered to even try.

So, to hear from you about how do you get news directors to say that this is worth covering, how do you make it exciting enough?

And from other people, you know, what can we do to get broadcasters to do their responsibilities, to do the kind of coverage that the public deserves to get so that they can make the big decisions that are before them in the election?

MR. HESTON: Well, Commissioner and Commissioner Copps, I can't do a tutorial on good television, but a good news operation, politics is the life blood of our democracy, and if you can't capture that on television news, then you shouldn't be in the business of television news.

And it's not about sensationalism. It's about local issues that affect all of the people that watch our television station, that watch in this area.

1 And if we don't do that, for 50 years KSBW wouldn't be 2 the station that it is. 3 I would suggest, Commissioner Copps, that 4 with all due respect, we could put on a thousand hours 5 on a thousand outlets of people standing and talking 6 about issues, but that doesn't mean that people will 7 come to hear them. 8 What we try to do is put on --9 (Applause.) 10 MR. HESTON: What we try to do is put on 11 political coverage that's relevant and that people 12 will actually see and it will have an impact. 13 Just as with public affairs programming, 14 we could put on all 24-hour a day public affairs programming, just one half hour of a talking head 15 16 after another, but by capturing it in a highly rated, highly robust local news, the real issues go out to 17 the community that we serve. 18 19 MR. TWEEDLE: Excuse me. I am not a 20 television person at all. I'm just a viewer like the 21 rest of you, but I commend the people that step up to 22 the plate in the business, that do a good job like

KSBW who are in this marketplace.

But being a radio person, which is what I've spent my career in, unfortunately a lot of years and a lot of gray hair, I'd like to really say that radio in a lot of markets -- and I'm going to salute a couple of my very tough competitors up in San Francisco, KGO, KCBS, KQED, the public station - all do a fabulous job with coverage, and these are all basically 24-hour a day operations.

(Applause.)

MR. TWEEDLE: And do you know what? We live or die by the Arbitron ratings. There are 48 stations that make the book pretty much every time around, and our success or failure commercially depends on our ability to deliver an audience.

And the KGOs and the KCBSs of the world are right up there, and they do a great job, and I'm proud to say that our company owns two great news operations, WTOP in Washington, D.C. and KSLM in Salt Lake.

So we very much march to that tune in the markets where we can operate those kinds of stations.

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COMMISSIONER ABERNATHY: Could I do one quick follow-up on this same area, which is I'd like Dominguez about hear from Mr. Telemundo's experience as far as broadcasting more political information, information about elections candidates. And then the viewership of that, and what you've learned or haven't learned from the Hispanic community reaction.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: One of the things that we have done through all the television stations that I have, is that we also feel that we are, as I mentioned before, bridged for that underserved community. So part of it is also bringing some of the issues that are affecting a lot of our audience that does not vote. So part of what we do, besides just covering each one of the propositions that is up, and we have a commitment to each one, and each one of the local politics, so for the coverage areas that we have, it's 11 counties. We try to get those issues where there's the highest concentration of Hispanics.

And then in addition to that, we also have a commitment that, the 20 years that I've been in the

business, we unite with local organizations or with the Southwest Voter Registration Project to make sure that there are citizenship campaigns and voter registration campaigns, and then getting out the vote campaign. So it's about covering each one of the issues, and each one of the sides in any one of the key elections, supervisory elections. And currently, we also initiated quite a few different segments during our newscast besides breaking news where it's called "Talk to Your Leaders", so we do interviews with different Mayors, Chief of Police, covering some of those issues that come to us from the public.

(Applause.)

much. So here's the question. We can move straight to Panel II with no official break, and leave the break before the public mic time, or we can take a very quick break, but I'm afraid of getting people coming and going, so what we could do is just -- those who want us to continue say "yea."

(Audience response.)

COMMISSIONER ABERNATHY: Okay. Well,

1	those who don't? All right. We're going to continue.
2	Also, the panelists, if anyone needs to get up, please
3	do so. I mean, we're not trying to make people suffer
4	up here. I'd like for Secretary Dortch to introduce
5	the second panel.
6	SECRETARY DORTCH: In order of
7	presentation, the speakers are Harry J. Pappas,
8	President and CEO, Pappas Telecasting Companies,
9	Visalia, California; John P. Connolly, National
10	President, American Federation of Radio and Television
11	Artists, Los Angeles, California; Kathy Baker,
12	Executive Vice President, Buckley Radio; General
13	Manager, KWAV-FM and KIDD-AM, Monterey California;
14	Davey D. Disc Jockey,
15	(Applause.)
16	SECRETARY DORTCH: KPFA-FM, Berkeley,
17	California; Delia Saldivar, Regional Manager, KHDC-FM
18	(Radio Bilingue, Inc.),
19	(Applause.)
20	SECRETARY DORTCH: Salinas, California;
21	Harry B. Robins, Jr., Emergency Services Manager,
22	Monterey County, California; and Warren L. Trumbly,

President, Community Broadcasters Association, Zephyr 1 Cove, Nevada; Vice President, Broadland Properties, 2 KAXT-CA, San Jose, California. 3 (Laughter.) 4 5 COMMISSIONER ABERNATHY: All right. Let's 6 first hear from Mr. Pappas who's here from Pappas 7 Telecasting. 8 MR. PAPPAS: Commissioners, fellow panelists, distinguished guests, and members of the 9 public, good evening. I am pleased to appear before 10 you today as a broadcaster who just celebrated his 11 12 40th anniversary in this great industry, but also as a concerned citizen who believes that localism is 13 increasingly quite endangered. 14 Regulatory action is required to ensure 15 that we are able to fulfill our duties without 16 improper restraint by those who are not licensed to 17 serve a local market. 18 19 (Applause.) MR. PAPPAS: The public has a legitimate 20 21 concern when localism and diversity are threatened by increased network dominance of over-the-air TV, and 22

the public senses that the increase in profanity and indecency on television has occurred as a consequence of such increased dominance in the last 15 years. I think there is reason for such concern, and here's why.

Free, over-the-air broadcasting is the means by which we're bound together as a nation. It is our national public space, and a symbol of our democracy. In authorizing local broadcast stations, Congress gave them a special mandate to serve local communities, and indeed, the network affiliate relationship reflects in a significant sense the principles of federalism on which this nation is founded.

The Commission has consistently reaffirmed obligation of broadcast licensees the to air programming that is responsive to the interest and of local needs the diverse communities we're privileged to serve. And as the recent hearings in Congress on broadcast indecency reflect, broadcasters can also be the best defense against indecent and profane network program content.

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However, our ability to discharge that statutory duty to program in the interest of our local viewers is limited by certain Big Four network practices. This tension between the law and the true realities of the network affiliate relationship has been clearly outlined by the Network Affiliated Stations Alliance in its petition filed before the FCC in March of 2001.

Today, local affiliates have been virtually stripped of any right to receive network programming in advance, and to evaluate its content. An affiliate is now asked to pay compensation and even risks losing its affiliation if it preempts more than a specified number of hours of Big Four network programming. And as the result of unduly relaxed federal oversight, the Big Four networks are in a position to effectively deny local stations the ability to reject network programs that may simply be unsuitable for their local market, or to substitute programs of greater local interest or importance.

Lastly, certain Big Four networks now seek complete control over all of their local affiliates

digital spectrum by seeking to require those stations to carry unspecified digital content in violation of the FCC's option time rules. Unfortunately, unless the Commission, and we, forthrightly reverse this trend, local stations will become mere passive network conduits for national network programs, to the great detriment of you, our viewers, and to our democracy.

The bottom line is this - localism depends on a balanced network-affiliate relationship. Localism will not survive unless the proper parameters of that relationship are restored by prompt affirmative action by this Commission.

Localism also depends on the continued viability and robustness of free over-the-air TV. The simple truth is that Americans are increasingly being made to pay for what they used to get for free 20 or 30 years ago.

(Applause.)

MR. PAPPAS: For example, in the 1960s, the National Football League promised that if it were given Anti-Trust Immunity, it would not go to pay TV. Decades ago, the public was assured that collegiate

sports would primarily be on free over-the-air TV, and now you know much of the NFL games and college sports are on pay TV.

Syndication or FINSYN Rules has effectively strangled independent TV production. The repeal of FINSYN, which I confess I once supported, together with the Commission's unwillingness to enforce its network affiliation rules for much of the last decade and a half, have effectively assured that independently produced programming is shut out of prime time or prime access periods.

The impact on consumers of all this is tangible. Not only are they now required to pay for a lot of popular programming that they used to get for free, but they are also deprived of the diversity in offerings that a vibrant, independent production market once provided.

If the FCC is genuinely committed to preserving localism, I believe that it must assure the right of local stations to truly control the programming that goes over the air, and it must assure

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that independent production doesn't disappear from TV.

It must also assure the continued viability of free over-the-air local broadcasting, which can't survive in an advertising supported context if its critical mass of viewers continues to dwindle because of benign neglect by Congress and the Commission.

(Applause.)

MR. PAPPAS: Why does the viability of over-the-air local stations matter to you? Because broadcasters have largely kept their promise to the American people. And yes, to our government. Local over-the-air stations have an unmatched record of community service and of broadcasting in the public interest. And long ago, this Commission fostered the establishment of more news stations nearly all UHF, to promote diversity and competition, and it worked.

Our first TV station, KMPH in Visalia, Fresno went on the air in 1971. It was the first independent station outside of the top 20 markets to launch local news in 1979. Now we carry nearly 30 hours per week of live local news.

Today most UHF stations that went on the